AUGUST, 1788. THE NUMB. 3038.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1788.

Bucks county, August 4, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 23d of this instant, at the house of Tobias Shull, in New-Britain township, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage and lot of land, situate in the township of Rockhill, containing about four acres, bounded by land of Isaac Huntsbury, John Wampole, and by the road leading from Philadelphia to the Great Swamp and Bethlehem: Taken in execution as the property of Abraham Schleiffer, and to be sold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, August 4, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Friday, the 29th of this instant, at the house of Joseph Savitz, in Springfield township, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two certain messuages and tracts of land, the first situate in Nockamixon township, bounded by lands of George M'Ilroy, John Younkin, and by the Durham road, containing about 50 acres, with good buildings and improvements; the other situate in the township of Rockhill, bounded by land of Samuel Smith, Esq; John Heany and others, containing about 86 acres: Both taken in execution as the property of Frederick Neemyer, and to be sold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Chester county, August 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 23d day of this instant, at one o'clock, P. M. at the house of William Pennell, in the township of Middletown, a valuable Plantation, containing 250 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Edward Woodward, Jonathan Martin, and others, and by Chester-creek. Taken in execution as the estate of said Pennell, and to be sold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, August 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Wednesday, the 10th day of September next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mary Withy's tavern, in the borough of Chester, three pieces or parcels of land, situate in said borough; one thereof containing 10 acres; one thereof containing 6 acres, more or less, lying contiguous to each other, bounded by lands late of the Widow Lloyd and others; the other tract containing 44 acres, more or less, bounded by lands late of Caleb Coupland and others, and by Ridley creek and Edgmont road. Taken in execution as the estate of James Mather, deceased, and to be sold, by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, August 8, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 23d inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a valuable two story stone house, stone barn, stone sheds and spring-house, &c. and about 44 acres of extraordinary good land, 30 of which is excellent meadow, situate in Potts-grove, bounded by lands of Jacob Witz and others. It is now and has been for many years a tavern. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Detrick Matthei, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, August 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 25th day of this instant (August) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the tavern lately occupied by George Gilbert, a certain messuage, barn, stables, and about 100 acres of land, situate in the township of Douglass; bounded by lands of Francis Swaine, Ludwig Bickle and others: seized and taken in execution as the property of George Gilbert, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, August 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 25th day of this instant (August) at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage, &c. and about 170 acres of land, situate in the township of Upper Salford; bounded by lands of Isaac Snyder, Henry Foorman and others: seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Gerhart, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, August 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 27th day of this instant (August) at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Wentz, jun. a certain messuage and about 50 acres of land, situate in the township of Whitpain; bounded by lands of John Greenwalt and others: seized and taken in execution as the property of Peter Bisping, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, August 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 28th day of this instant (August) at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and about 14 acres of land, situate in the township of Abingdon; bounded by lands of John Tyson, William Francis and others: seized and taken in execution as the property of William Shepard, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, on the 24th of July, from the subscriber, living in Haycock township, Bucks county, a German, named John Mayer, about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, well made, of a good countenance, dark complexion, black eyes, with short black hair, speaks broken English, but the German perfect; had on and took with him, a midling large fine hat, bound with velvet, a nankeen coat, with fashionable buttons, buff coloured breeches and jacket, two new shirts of home made linen, a pair of cotton and a pair of thread stockings, a pair of blue and white striped trowsers, a pair of silver plated buckles, and a pair of good boots; he also took a brown horse, 14 hands high, about 10 or 11 years old, carries his head and tail well, one white foot, a large belly, and has a brand, but scarce to be seen; he also took a half worn saddle, and kirb bridle with new reins, and a pair of saddle bags. Said Mayer is a miller by trade, which he understands perfectly, is a resolute fellow and may probably change is name, he went to Philadelphia to sell rye flour. Whoever takes up said man and horse, and brings them to the subscriber, or secures them so as he may get them again, shall have Eight Pounds reward for the man, and Forty Shillings for the Horse, with reasonable charges, paid by

† PHILIP NEISS.

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

AS the destruction of the wheat by the HESSIAN FLY, *as it is called, in some of the neighbouring governments for some years past, and their penetrating so far into this state, previous to the last harvest, are alarming circumstances, and especially to the Farmers, your publishing the following remarks on that interesting subject, the flatter ourselves, will be agreeable to many of you readers, and probably convey some useful information to some of them, which may conduce towards alleviating or lessening so great a calamity; if it should in some measure serve this good purpose, the end we have in view will be answered.*

Providence, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, Eighth Mo. 16, 1788.

JAMES VAUX,
JOHN JACOBS.

ON the 7th of the present month we left home, on a tour to Jersey, and Long-Island in New-York government, to enquire into the effects of that destructive insect, and what remedy had been found to prevent their baneful consequences in those parts; likewise to make enquiry of some of the most sagacious and intelligent practical farmers, who have declined sowing wheat, what mode of cropping the had adopted in lieu of wheat crops, to make annual returns of cash; and in an especial manner to ascertain the true species of bearded wheat, which has been found by experience effectually to withstand the attacks of the fly, and to procure samples of the same. The following remarks, in consequence of said enquiry, were noted for our own satisfaction, and now offered for general information. We find the fly passes itself between the outer straw or husk and the stalk of the wheat, until it reaches near the first or lower joint, and there, somewhat like a catterpillar on a twig, fixes it eggs on the stalk, in number from six or eight to fifty; by the growing of them the stalk becomes so compressed with the adhesion of the cluster, and weakned to such a degree, as not to support its own weight, consequently falls to the ground, and the crop is irremediably lost.

We must leave to naturalists to develope and describe the history of this insect; but to us it appears unlikely that any means, within the bounds of human wisdom, will be found to destroy it, or to tincture the wheat stalks with any noxious quality sufficient to prevent the fly from preferring the common wheat stalks to depolite their eggs for the continuance of their species. We therefore conclude, from the experience of the most intelligent farmers and millers with whom we conversed, that none but uninformed or obstinate men will attempt sowing the common wheat in the neighbourhood of the fly, unless compelled thereto by necessity. But this need not intimidate the farmers in the least from proceeding in a regular course of wheat crops, as the fatherly care of the Supreme Being, in the course of his providence, even in this instance, where the wisdom of his dependant creatures evidently proves insufficient, has interposed and made provision for man's comfortable subsistance, without obliging him to deviate from his usual practice of tillage, or his sustaining much loss or even disappointment, but only requires his timely application of the proffered remedy; which seems to consist of SEED WHEAT OF A PECULIAR SPECIES, and ought to be procured in due time.

Isaac Underhill, of Long-Island, state of New-York, had his wheat destroyed by the fly, consequently had not any for seed; but being a miller, took some out of his mill, which had been purchased from on board a ship at New-York, in the year 1780 or 1781; this he sowed, and reaped therefrom upwards of 20 bushels per acre, when few if any of his neighbours, for some miles round, had any to reap, it being destroyed by the fly; and he, being an observing man, immediately concluded that this wheat must possess some peculiar quality, therefore caused his whole crop to be threshed out, and disposed of it to his neighbours in small quantities for seed. This wheat they have now sowed for 6 or 7 years past, and Isaac has never reaped less than 10 bushels from the acre, in the most unfavorable season, but generally from 20 to 30 bushels. It is a yellow, plump full grain, with a white beard and white chaff, weighing from 59 to 63 pounds the bushel.

The millers, Isaac and Andrew Underhill, informed us that it was, in their opinion, equal to the best red wheat; and to us, who observed it with a farmer's eye, it appears a perfect grain, much like the yellow Skippack wheat, so highly esteemed by our millers. The fly will reside in the fields where this wheat is sown, and deposite their eggs in the straw, but hardly ever materially injure the crop. The only instance we heard of was, a widow woman procured one single bushel of this yellow bearded wheat, and sowed it in the same field with the common sort; it was a very small quantity in proportion to the whole field; when the fly had destroyed the common, they attacked the bearded in very great numbers, the crop was much hurt, yet notwithstanding she reaped 5 or 6 bushels from the one bushel sown. A man at some distance from the said widow's sowed a field with the yellow bearded wheat, the fly destroyed all the neighbouring fields of the common sort, and seemed to collect in his plentifully; from their appearance he concluded his crop would be destroyed; this man reaped about 20 bushels per acre. We found it to be the general opinion there, that this wheat stands the winter better, and escapes the mildews more than the common sort, and that it ought not to be sowed earlier than the second, third or fourth weeks in the next month, according to the progress the fly has made in the neighbourhood where it is to be sown; for it has been found, by observation, that the fly depolite their eggs in the fall, if the wheat is suffered to grow into stalk before the cold weather pinches them, as the plant, even of this wheat, is then too tender to resist the spear of the fly, if any it has, or bear the compression of the eggs, or that the eggs depolited at that early period are most likely to injure the stalk in the spring, before it has acquired a sufficient degree of firmness. The straw of this wheat appears nearly of the same texture with that of rice, and is injured by the fly neither more nor less than it. The fly still abounds on Long-Island as rife as ever, yet we do not understand any material injury to be done by them, save to the common wheat only.

Isaac Underhill lives near Flushing, on Long-Island, is a farmer and miller, and a person worthy of having the fullest credit given to his opinion in the present case; he was the first person who discovered the peculiar benefit of sowing this kind of yellow bearded wheat, has taken considerable pains to spread the beneficial effects around him; and at this time his philanthropy induces him to promote the general introduction of this invaluable grain. Andrew Underhill lives in the city of New-York, is esteemed a man of veracity, is concerned in several mills, took methods early to introduce bearded wheat for seed, in the neighbourhoods from which his mills had used to be supplied; the consequence has been, he has had a full quantity for his use ever since, and his wish is, that the public generally may be supplied with seed. We had our information from many persons on the spot, especially from the two mentioned, and from them we have the promise of sixty bushels of seed for ourselves, the present season, and are happy to inform our neighbours, that they have promised to procure what is in their power for any of them, who, from inclination, or apparent necessity, may be induced to send for it.

We found no instance of any farmer substituting other crops in lieu of wheat; and but one, of any having common wheat, so as constantly to withstand the fly. The method he pursued was, to cover it with sea-weed, or straw, soon after it came up. It appears in this case, as in all others, that there is no general rule without exception; some injury having been done to the bearded wheat, though so little, as not to have the least weight with a person of reflection; as, on the other hand, some spots of the other wheat has been preserved in the neighbourhood of the fly, but this has happened so seldom, that a prudent man will hardly run the risque, when he may, with great probability, and at a small additional expence, propose to himself a crop equal to what kind Providence has been pleased heretofore to bless him with.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THERE is no pursuit which will be productive of greater and more lasting advantages to our rising federal government, than condescension and harmony in her political measures; on this basis alone the must build her future glory, and, if preserved, it will be the grand paladium of domestic tranquility, and elevate her to an exalted conspicuous rank among the surrounding nations. And though it cannot be expected that the important transactions, relative to the government of such an extensive country, will always be conducted on a plan exactly coincident with the wishes of every member thereof, yet when we consider that perfection is not within the reach of humanity, that the wisest and the best may err, and that we are subject to error ourselves, why should any, tho' possessed of the brightest abilities, for the gratification of an opinion which may be fallacious, attempt to demolish this noble scource of federal felicity.

May our Congress and assemblies, in all their future movements, pay due attention to this important consideration, and never suffer themselves to be so far swayed by the mean motives of party spirit, as to stain our public prints with satyrical invectives against each other; how far is such conduct beneath the dignity, prudence and gravity, which ought to adorn the lives of men chosen by a great and enlightened people as guardians of their most sacred rights; and how sorrowfully do they depart from the duties of their appointment when, instead of exerting every effort for the preservation of peace and happiness amongst their constituents, they with impious hand disseminate amongst them the baneful seeds of party spirit and poisonous discord. Every invective, more especially when originating from opposite sentiments on public measures, has this unhappy effect. A question comes before the legislative body, opposite sentiments take place, it is debated with warmth, perhaps with rancour, the question is taken thereon, and it is carried contrary to the judgment of one of the contending parties, immediately appears in the public prints an invective against the person supposed to be principal in the victorious party; he, having acted consistent with his judgment of the public good; and seeing his conduct stigmatized with the opprobious epithets of villainous, traitorous, &c. sensibly feels the offered injury; his resentment is roused, he flies to his pen, and with warmth endeavours to defend his cause, and perhaps, in the ardency of his zeal, casts aspersions on the conduct of his accuser; each party has friends, who naturally become parties in the contest, fomenting discord, till at length it bursts forth with all the fury of domestic faction, destroying before it the tender, humane and auspicious feelings, which ought to unite the members of a republic in the endearing bands of harmony and affection. I repeat it again, its consequence demands repeating, may the legislators and administrators of the federal government pay due attention to this important subject; may they consider every person who is guilty of wounding the domestic harmony of his country, as its worst enemy; and when any question comes before them on which they differ in judgment, may they dispassionately debate it, and finally and amicably determine it by a majority of votes; and may the minority peaceably accede to the decision; for they having voted as they supposed for the promotion of the public good, their duty is fully discharged to their constituents; and as a larger number of their brethren, endued perhaps with equal legislative abilities, and equally interested in the happiness of the community, dissent from them in sentiment, they ought certainly, under a sense of the weakness of human reason, and a diffidence of their own judgments, to acquiesce so far with the majority as never after to oppose the measure, unless on trial it proves injurious to the public good.

Reproaching a man for his sentiments, be they ever so ridiculous, is a species of persecution, and ought never to be exercised in a free government; if forcible dispassionate reasoning will not produce conviction, reproaches are no ways likely to have this happy effect; persecution was never known to have a convincing tendency, from its first rise in the world to the present period. No, it has a contrary effect; and mankind have ever been more easily led than driven out of the mazy labyrinths of error.

Then let persecution be banished from our rising empire, let faction and party spirit be for ever put to silence, then will sweet domestic harmony, with white robed peace, and all the placid family of liberty, deign to grace this western shore with their happy and constant residence, under whose auspicious smiles we shall rise to opulence and wealth, and a most elevated heighth of national glory. O wished for period! O happy æra! When the evil demon party spirit, with all his sable train, shall be banished from our happy land, and the opprobrious epithet of antifœderal shall no more be named amongst the harmonious sons of Columbia.

BENEVOLUS.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Dock-street, near the corner of Second-street, an indented servant boy, named ISRAEL TALLMAN, by profession a chimney-sweeper; dark complexion, his father a whiteman, his mother an Indian---slender made, strait black hair, and hollow eyes, 16 years old; had on when he went away, a short blue sailor jacket, with black buttons, striped linen trowsers, old white shirt, old round hat, and old shoes. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges. RICHARD ALLEN.

Philadelphia, August 11, 1788. §

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

A DIALOGUE *between a* SWORD *and a* HOGSHEAD OF SPIRITS.

Sword. SO, Mr. Spirits, I find you have lately uſurped an honor, which was conferred originally upon me, that of being the firſt meſſenger of death to the human ſpecies. Pray Sir, by what arguments do you ſupport your claims above mine? Am I not the moſt ancient, and the moſt univerſal deſtroyer of mankind? Have I not been the inſtrument, in the hands of Alexander, and Cæſar, and ten thouſand other military butchers, of filling up vallies and creating mountains, by means of the bodies of dead men? Do I not act in a variety of ways? For whether human life is deſtroyed by means of a lance, a pike, a hanger, a bullet, a ſhell, a cannon ball, or a mine, it is all effected by my means; for the SWORD, by a uſual figure in rhetoric, is made to ſignify them all. Beſides producing this mortality, am I not the cauſe of all the diſtreſs, poverty, deſolation and ſlavery, which have appeared in every age, and in every country upon the face of the earth?

Hogſhead of Spirits. I ſhall not diſpute about the antiquity of our origin, Mr. Sword, although I have ſome reaſon to believe, as I ſhall ſay hereafter, you would gain nothing by a controverſy upon that point. As to the univerſality of your dominion over human life, I deny that it is equal to mine. You deſtroy *men* only, but I deſtroy *men*, *women* and *children*. Yes, the ladies in every part of the world yield to the ſeduction of ſpirituous liquors. I call it *ſeduction*, for I generally overcome them, by firſt exciting in them a love for bitters before dinner, or for remedies againſt the cholic or low ſpirits, both of which are generally prepared by infuſions in ſpirits. As for children I deſtroy them, by perſuading their parents that a dram of raw rum or whiſky is neceſſary for them every morning, to keep the fog out of their throats, and thereby to prevent their getting the fever and ague. But further, you deſtroy life in *one ſeaſon* of the year, and in the *day time only*, but I keep up a deſtructive campaign during *every month* of the year, and ſuch is the attachment of many people to me, that after having ſerved them as a cordial during the day, I perform the office of a pillow, and adminiſter to them diſtruction every hour of the night. As to the monuments you have erected in every part of the world, they do not contain half the number of dead bodies which I have from time to time conveyed, by means of diſeaſes, to the different grave-yards in every part of the globe. I admit the various ſhapes by which you have effected the deſtruction of mankind, but in anſwer to this, give me leave to mention the different names and forms by which I have ſpread miſery and death over the world. Rum, whiſky, brandy, gin, ſtinkibus, bitters, toddy, grog, flings, and fifty other liquors, all come under the denomination of ſpirits. It is your province to deſtroy life *ſuddenly*, and only in *one* way. But I kill gradually, and in an hundred different ways. When I act by means of ſtinkibus (alias New-England rum) or rye whiſky, freſh from the ſtill, my patients generally live only two or three years; but when I make choice of old Jamaica, or Antigua, as inſtruments of death, they ſometimes exiſt ſeven or eight years. I permit this, bye the bye, only to ſpread the ſeeds of death more extenſively; for people of ſlender obſervation aſcribe the death of theſe people to other cauſes. I ſaid that I kill in a hundred different ways. Yes, half the diſeaſes of the human body are produced by ſpirits. The jaundice and dropſy, ſore eyes and ſore legs, a burning in the ſoles of the feet, fits of various kinds, gout, melancholy and madneſs, want of appetite and digeſtion, and many other complaints, for which I cannot give you the technical names, are all brought on by my influence upon the human body. You boaſt of the diſtreſs, poverty, deſolation and ſlavery, which you have brought upon mankind---But what are all theſe to the evils which follow in my train? Wherever I go, all the calamities you have mentioned, together with the gaol, the wheelbarrow, and the gallows, crouch before me for cuſtomers. Factions and rebellions originate with me, eſpecially in the United States, for they are both hatched in ſtill-houſes, and low taverns, before they appear in news-papers and in mobs. I create domeſtic broils and family diſputes; and laſtly, even war and murder are often the offſpring of ſpirituous liquors.

You began, Mr. Sword, by boaſting of your antiquity. You were invented by Tubal Cain, and firſt uſed by Nimrod. But I claim an origin not only more ancient, but much more honorable. The *ſtill*, the *worm*, and the *cooling tub*, were all the invention of a Prince, more ancient than Adam, and more intelligent than the wiſeſt man that ever lived upon the earth. Spirituous liquors are the current coin of his kingdom. They bear his image and inſcription. They are the viſible marks of his inviſible power. The Prince I allude to, is, the------DEVIL.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

I HAVE obſerved, with great pleaſure, the numerous publications that have lately appeared in the Gazette, againſt the uſe of ſpirits, and in favor of malt liquors. It is now five years ſince I have given nothing but beer to my labourers, with other more ſimple drinks; and I can truly ſay, I have had my buſineſs done better and quicker, than ever it was done in any other five years of my life. Several of my neighbours, who at firſt thought my undertaking to get my harveſt and hay in without rum, an impracticable thing, have now fallen into my practice, and recommend it, from the experience of its benefits, to all their friends. A great odds appears already in the neatneſs and profits of thoſe farms where no ſpirits are uſed, compared with thoſe that uſe thoſe liquors. Several malt houſes are eſtabliſhed already in our county, by which means our farmers have been able to procure malt upon eaſy terms, and to brew beer in their own families.

In thoſe parts of the ſtate where there are as yet no malt houſes nor breweries, I would recommend it to the ſtore-keepers to purchaſe a quantity of ſtrong beer or ale, in ſmall caſks or barrels. This may be ſold by the gallon, as they now ſell rum, to the farmers. *One third* of this ſtrong beer or ale, added to *two thirds* of water, will make a wholeſome and ſtrengthening drink. Where it can be afforded, the addition of a ſmall quantity of ſugar will make this mixture ſtill more agreeable. The great advantage of ſupplying malt drinks in this manner to the farmers, conſiſts in its being more accommodated to the finances of the farmers, and to the heat of the weather in the ſummer. Few of them can afford to buy ale or ſtrong beer by the barrel, and ſmall beer will not bear keeping till a whole barrel is conſumed in an ordinary farm houſe. I am the more diſpoſed to recommend to our country ſtore-keepers to deal in malt liquors in the manner I have mentioned, as ſome of them, from conſcientious ſcruples, have lately declined ſelling diſtilled ſpirits of any kind.

I have only to add, that cyder by itſelf has been found to be too harſh a drink for labourers, but when mixed with an equal quantity of water, it has been found to be a very pleaſant and ſtrengthening drink.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 15. A FARMER.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

I WAS much pleaſed to obſerve, from one of your late papers, an account of the diminution of taverns in Philadelphia. In a ride I lately took into the country, I counted 42 taverns between this city and Lancaſter, the diſtance only 66 miles. Is it not probable that *one third* of that number would be ſufficient to accommodate all the travellers that paſs that road?---The evil, I was told by ſober people, aroſe from the Magiſtrates (who grant tavern licences) being choſen by the people.

A CITIZEN.

NASSAU, (New-Providence) July 12.

Extract of a letter from London, June 4.

"The late failures here, at Mancheſter, Liverpool, Briſtol, Glaſgow, &c. are eſtimated at nearly three millions, and the miſchief does not appear yet to be at an end.---They have had the worſt effects on the price of cotton, which has fallen from 22d. to 18d. 16d. and 14d. without any probability of its ſoon getting up, the quantity on hand being immenſe.

"The diſcuſſion of the petitions reſpecting the Slave Trade is put off till next ſeſſion; in the interim, a bill is brought into the Houſe of Commons for making ſome temporary regulation in the tranſportation of the natives of Africa to our colonies in Britiſh ſhips, which limits the number to be carried in proportion to the tonnage of the veſſel, viz. one negro to a ton:---To this, oppoſition is making by the African Traders, who have been heard againſt it by their council.---It is, however, generally ſuppoſed, that the bill will paſs.

"The ſtate of juſtice and legiſlation in Quebec will undergo a thorough inveſtigation the next ſeſſion of parliament. As complaints have come from ſeveral other colonies, this is ſuppoſed to be a prelude to a parliamentary reviſion of the whole colonial ſyſtem."

Extract of a letter, from London, June 5.

"While our country ſtands pre-eminent in political conſequence, in improving her revenue, and has not only the actual enjoyment, but the proſpect of long continuing to enjoy the bleſſings of peace, numbers of her merchants and manufacturers are plunged by the late failures into the deepeſt diſtreſs. To ſpeculating, or to ſpeak plainer, to gambling, is generally attributed the late dreadful craſh.---Want of remittances from America and the Weſt-Indies, and over-doing the trade to France, have alſo had a conſiderable effect. Where the ruin will ſtop, God knows; at preſent we are loſt in anxious ſuſpence, dreading to learn the news of the next hour, leſt it ſhould inform us of ſome more of our friends being drawn into the vortex of bankruptcy.

"France is now convulſed to the center.---The Grand Monarch has loſt the affections of his ſubjects, who appear reſolute in aſſerting their long dormant claims to freedom. The language uſed by the French Parliament muſt ſurpriſe even an Engliſhman, accuſtomed as he is to talk, without much reſerve, of his ſuperiors. Many think that this wordy war will not be terminated till recourſe is had to the *ultima ratio*.

"Holland is, in a great degree, reſtored to the enjoyment of domeſtic tranquility; I ſay in a great degree, for ſhe is not completely ſo, nor could it be expected. In countries that have been diſtracted by popular commotions, where violence has been uſed, blood ſpilt, and property loſt, there will remain, long after the commotions are ſuppreſſed, heart burnings and reſentment; and theſe will occaſionally manifeſt themſelves.

"Joſeph and Catharine appear to have blundered moſt egregiouſly in the outſet of their war againſt the Grand Signior. The writer of the Vienna Gazette has a hard taſk of it; and that taſk he exetutes clumſily. In converting defeats into victories, and loſs into advantage, he does not ſhew the adroitneſs and addreſs of a Maubert, and one would think the remoteneſs of the ſcene of action might rather favor the excurſive flights of fancy.

"In the war alluded to, our court is determined to have no manner of concern; ſhe ſtands by an indifferent, unconcerned ſpectator, and will not grant any kind of aid to the one that ſhe will not grant to the other: Auſtrian, Muſkovite, and Turk are all alike to her. The Czarina, when ſhe formed the Armed Neutrality, the object of which was unfriendly to Britain, then oppoſed to half the world in arms, forgot former kindneſs, and in the expectation that we muſt be cruſhed in ſo great a conflict, little thought ſhe ſhould again be obliged to court our aſſiſtance. The time, however, is now come, and the old bear may ſuck her paws."

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 5.

Yeſterday Monſieur *Warville* and Colonel *Terriere*, gentlemen of literary and military eminence, who arrived here in the laſt ſhip from France, ſet off for New-York: we hear they were honored with letters from the Marquis de la FAYETTE, and other diſtinguiſhed perſonages, to the firſt characters in the metropolis---*ſome of whom*, we have to regret, they had not an opportunity of being introduced to!!!

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 13.

Several reports have lately circulated reſpecting an attack ſaid to have been made on a party of the troops ſtationed on the territory north-weſt of the Ohio. The beſt information we can collect, is from a gentleman juſt arrived from the Muſkingum, who ſays that a party of Chippawas, about 20, had been ſome time loitering about the camp, where the ſtores were collected for the general treaty, under the guard of a corporal and ten men; that taking advantage of this ſmall party, they in the night made an attack and killed two centinels, wounded a third, ſuppoſed mortally, and ſcalped a mulatto man; that being fired upon by the remainder of the guard, they retreated, without doing any further damage, or effecting their deſign, which was to plunder the ſtores. Upon this outrage being committed, the Delawares, a very friendly tribe, not only gave proofs of their diſapprobation of the meaſure by words, but actually ſeized ſix of the principal Indians who had been guilty of this attack, and delivered them into the hands of our troops; and that they were ſafely conducted to Fort Harmer, where our informant ſaw them in irons.

The ſtores have ſince been removed to a place of greater ſecurity, and the treaty is now expected to be held at Fort Harmer.

Notwithſtanding this accident (for ſo it is viewed in the Weſtern country) it is expected that there will be a full meeting of the Indians at the treaty; from which great advantages will accrue, as the natives in general ſeem well diſpoſed to cultivate harmony and a good underſtanding with our ſettlers in that quarter.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 12.

SECRET INTELLIGENCE.

It is whiſpered that an *affair of honor* has juſt now happened between Pompey and Jem, two black gentlemen of very reſpectable families and connections in Baltimore; Jem is ſaid to have inſinuated that Phillis, the Dulcinea of Pompey, is rather too free in her manners for one of a fair character; which coming to the ears of Pompey, who held Phillis immaculate as jet, he ſent Jem a mortal challenge, conceived indeed in the politeſt terms; for why ſhould the chaſtity of Pompey's intended bride be queſtioned more than that of the wife of Cæſar? After exchanging a brace of balls the ſeconds interpoſed, and 'tis hoped, for the ſake of their maſters, the wounds they received will not prove mortal. The errors of great men are ſo apt to be copied, that it is much feared this example will bring duelling too much in vogue among the vulgar.

CARLISLE, (*Pennſylvania*) *Auguſt* 6.

Notwithſtanding the repeated aſſertions of the Indians, of their diſpoſition for peace, in the many treaties we have indulged them with, we find that they ſtill continue their outrages on the perſons and property of the ſettlers in the weſtern country, as well as on the traders; ſome of whom they lately plundered and murdered, appearing in all the garb of war, and retreating with their booty to their nations with all the ſhew of peace; however, there have ſix of them been brought in as priſoners by our people, aſſiſted by ſome well diſpoſed Delawares; theſe had plunder along with them, and ſome of the apparel of the murdered, which evidently proves them to be the perpetrators.

It is currently reported through ſeveral channels, that the people of Kentucky have applied by petition to the King of Spain, for his protection in the government of that country, as Congreſs, they ſay, will not or cannot afford them ſuch accommodation as to them appears ſatisfactory; added to this, that by being annexed to the Spaniſh government, they are in expectation of enjoying the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi, which is the only and moſt likely means of eſtabliſhing them a great and happy people.

The late crop in this country, which is generally deemed a bounteous one (notwithſtanding all the difficulties through which it ſtruggled) will be granted to us with very little advantage, if œconomy and induſtry is not more generally diffuſed. Every farmer is called upon as a friend to his country and his own happineſs, to encourage ſpinning of yarn and wool in his family, and to prepare linen and woolen cloth ſufficient for his own conſumption.

The great quantity of flax raiſed this year offers a fair proſpect of the increaſed manufacture of linen cloth. Many reputable farmers, it is ſaid, are employing their families in uſeful induſtry. The change made theſe laſt ſix months, as to general habit of domeſtic exertion, excites the hope, that our diſtreſſes and total want of a circulating medium are almoſt brought to a period.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 20.

Nothing ſhews the weakneſs of the American mind, ſays a correſpondent, more than the objections that have been made by ſome people, to *direct taxation* by the new fœderal government. The Houſe of Repreſentatives of this government will be almoſt the only *equal* repreſentation of the people in the United States, of courſe the direct taxes levied by them will be equal and juſt, and collected with *eleven* times *fewer* officers, and *eleven* times *leſs* expence than the unequal and oppreſſive taxes of the ſeperate ſtates have been. There is another ſtrong argument in favor of the neceſſity of Congreſs exerciſing the power of *direct* taxation, and that is, the eſtabliſhment of American manufactures, and the diſuſe of foreign luxuries, will ſoon reduce the value of the *impoſt* ſo as to make it a very trifling ſource of revenue. One dollar upon every hundred acres of *meadow* ground, half a dollar upon the ſame quantity of *arable* land, a quarter of a dollar upon every hundred acres of *paſture* land, and one eighth of a dollar upon every hundred acres of *wood* land, impoſed once in twenty years, would yield a revenue ſufficient for all the demands and debts of the new government. Houſes and lots in towns might eaſily be taxed in proportion to their value compared with lands. This light tax would be equal, and not ſubject to be varied at the pleaſure of ignorant or envious aſſeſſors and commiſſioners every year. The United States would, by ſuch a ſyſtem of taxation, be let out upon an improving leaſe. Connecticut, and Milan, in Europe, have flouriſhed under ſuch a mode of taxation. It has this great advantage, the taxes become light to a farmer, in proportion as he improves his land from the year the tax is laid. At preſent, the more a man improves his farm the heavier he is taxed. To avoid taxes, it is now neceſſary only to be idle. The funding tax upon a common farm in Pennſylvania is now from ſix to twelve pounds a year. Under the new government it will not be more than from fifteen to twenty-five ſhillings a year.

Circular letters, it is confidently aſſerted, have been ſent to moſt of the counties and many townſhips from Cumberland, to requeſt perſons to meet at Harriſburg in September, for the purpoſe of procuring certain alterations in the fœderal government. Though we cannot think any citizen in the ſmalleſt degree cenſurable for purſuing meaſures, which he may think neceſſary or proper, yet the ſecrecy of this meaſure, and the omiſſion of ſuch circular letters to the townſhips in our vicinity and to Philadelphia, has a very improper appearance. There is *a fear of open diſcuſſion*, and *a depth of manœvering*, which we hope will have *a ſerious effect* upon the minds of the good people of Pennſylvania. It is evidently calculated to affect the enſuing election. Let the friends of juſt government and of the peace and happineſs of Pennſylvania *not ſleep upon the watch*.

No country, ſays a correſpondent, makes a large trade in the exportation of BEEF and PORK, but the United States of America, and the kingdom of Ireland---one province of France exports a ſufficiency of PORK to ſupply their colonies in the Weſt-Indies, but they do little in beef. Ireland, it is apprehended, will puſh *manufactures and the raiſing of grain*, ſo as to encreaſe their demand for beef by the former, and leſſen their ability to ſupply it by the latter, while our new ſettlements are pouring into our markets greater quantities and more excellent qualities of beef than in any former time.

By advices from Northampton county, received by the commiſſioners for opening the roads to the *North Portage* and *Tioga*, we learn, that an excellent waggon road has been cut, dug and levelled, from White Oak run (five miles from Pocona on Sulivan's road) up to the place beyond Mount Ararat, where the road is intended to fork, being about 58 miles. This road paſſes over the head waters of Tohyhannah, and a large branch of the Wallenpaupack (where there is a fine bridge built, 95 feet in length and 13 feet in width) from thence it croſſes the upper Wyoming or Sheholy road, within a mile of Stanton's tavern; thence paſſing over the waters of Middle Creek, it bends round the head branches of Leheivaxen, runs under Mount Ararat and reaches the place intended for the fork, which is near two miles north of that Mountain. The workmen who were ſtruck off in July, on account of harveſt, were to commence again the 15th inſtant, and having only 12 miles to cut, will certainly reach *the North Portage* between Delaware and Suſquehannah, at the New-York line, in September. The Tioga road is ſuppoſed to be in equal forwardneſs, but the advices from thence are not ſo late, or particular. It may be of uſe to thoſe who viſit that country to be informed, that there is a tavern (called Stanton's) 31 miles from Pocona, to which they muſt proceed as follows:---Up Sullivan's or the Wyoming road from Learms or Pocona five miles to White Oak run, where the new road begins; thence by the new road north 30 miles to the Shoholy or *upper* Wyoming road; down that road (S. E.) towards the Delaware about one mile is Stanton's tavern, about which are ſeveral ſettlements. Five miles on the new road, a little on one ſide, is Mr. Shaffer's, and eight miles further on is John Van Tiel's; from thence to Ararat is 13 miles, and to the propoſed fork not two miles.

"The American Convention, or Confederacy, (ſays a writer in a late London news-paper) will ſoon have obtained the conſent of a majority of the Provincial Chiefs---but it will not be adopted with unanimous conſent.---It is new in the hiſtory of mankind, to ſee a great nation employed in making a Conſtitution for themſelves."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Auguſt 12.

"The following perſons being taken up as Vagrants, were adjudged as ſuch by the Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, &c. and ſentenced to work on the public roads of this county---John Stewart and John Watts, each one year; John Jameſon and James (alias John) Moore, each nine months. [Theſe four appeared to be *Wheelbarrow-men* from Pennſylvania.] Dennis Haſſett three months; and William Sutherland (alias Thomas, alias Smith) four months.---It is hoped theſe examples will deter fellons of other ſtates coming here; and convince our own vagrants and vagabonds of the determined reſolution to execute the late Criminal Law."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Wednesday, August 13, twelve o'clock.

"Congress have just rejected the measures as they stood---A new ordinance is introduced, leaving the *place* blank---rejected from a second reading---The subject will hereafter be taken up anew."

A correspondent says, that two Jews, one of whom is a person of distinction, have lately come to this city from Jamaica, and who have not long ago been at Hebron, which is about 30 miles from Jerusalem, and which is their usual place of residence. Their object is to collect subscriptions for some of their brethren who have been enslaved by the Turks for not producing a certain tribute at an appointed time. There are some who remember, that upon the failure of the payment of this tribute, the Jews at Hebron were seized once upon as slaves by their cruel and insulting oppressors the Turks. It would be a laudable instance of generosity and magnanimity in the Christians to contribute according to their ability, as well as the Jews, for the purpose of relieving the oppressed. It has been said, that mercy is twice blest; that it blesses those who receive and those who give.

List of vessels lost, driven on shore, and dismasted at Ocracock, North-Carolina, in a violent storm on the night of the 23d of last month.

LOST. Ship -----, Capt. Ferguson, brig -----, Capt. Thomas Cox, sloop -----, Capt. Smith, and sloop -----, Capt. Arthur Davis, of North-Carolina---Sloop Fanny, Capt. Joseph Gardner, of Rhode-Island---Sloop -----, Capt. -----, of Egg-Harbour.

ON SHORE. Sloop -----, Capt. Smith, sloop Nancy, Capt. Stevens, sloop -----, Capt. Isaac Gidney, and sloop -----, Capt. Smith, of New-York---Sloop ----, Capt. Stevens, of Connecticut---Schooner ---------, Capt. Edward Simpson, of Massachusetts---Sloop -----, Capt. Hookey, of Virginia---Sloop -------, Capt. Warren, of Philadelphia---Schooner -------, Capt. Everidge, and two lighters, of North-Carolina---Shooner Polly, Capt. Burns, of Baltimore, on shore and dismasted.

DISMASTED. Schooner -----, Capt. Joseph Hopkins, and schooner -----, Capt. Carey, of North-Carolina.

The preceding list was given to Captain Caleb Green (just arrived at Baltimore from Surinam, in the brig Friendship) in lat. 36, 40 N. long. 74, 30 W. by Captain Coffin, from North-Carolina, who rode out the aforementioned storm, and was then bound for Boston, and had on board four men, who were taken out of a wreck at sea, by a sloop from Virginia, and two days after put on board his vessel. These men informed Capt. Coffin, that the wreck belonged to Connecticut, and was commanded by Capt. Buckley; that on the 23d ult, they met with a heavy gale of wind, at S. S. W. that when scudding under bare poles, a sea struck them, and stove in the vessel's waist, and washed the Captain and a boy overboard, who were lost; that she immediately filled with water, and her quarter-deck blew up, when they lashed themselves to the horse-piece, where they had been four days when they were relieved. Capt. Green supplied Capt. Coffin with one cask of water, and a cask of bread.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who went passenger in the schooner Fox, Joseph Lowrey, master, bound from this port to Kingston, Jamaica, to his friend in this city, dated Norfolk, July 31.

"I suppose you will not be a little surprised to hear from me from this place; we have had a most providential escape from a premature grave: I shall give you a short account of the dreadful storm we have experienced.

"On the 21st instant, in lat. 33, N. long. 72, W. at nine o'clock, A. M. the hurricane commenced. At two, P. M. same day Captain Lowrey gave orders to cut the main-mast away, and throw the shingles, boat and water overboard, which was done, and from it we found the vessel much easier, and made better weather. Scudded all that night; the hurricane, if any thing, more furious until Tuesday afternoon, at ten o'clock, when it abated for about an hour; and then came on again with fresh violence. One very great consolation to us was, that our vessel still kept right all that day and night going wherever the wind chose to drive us, under a bare fore-mast, at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour, the wind veering all round the commpass. Wednesday morning at four o'clock our vessel broached too, and overset. Three men went overboard, but miraculously got on board again, by laying hold of ropes, which were hanging over our quarters. She righted again, after lying about two mintes on her beam-ends; washed cables and camboos overboard; our cabin filled with water. You may guess what a pickle W------ and your humble servant were in, all hands set too at the pumps, and in three quarters of an hour cleared her; still found our vessel had not strained, and made no water. The huricane still continuing, at meridian we shipped a most tremendous sea, which carried away our cabin scuttle and most of our quarter-rails, and again filled our cabin with water; a seaman and Polodore (a negroe) washed from the helm overboard, but were saved by laying hold of ropes; all hands set to the pumps, and soon cleared her. Now our seamen began to despair, being quite exhausted with fatigue and want of sleep. It required all Capt. Lowrey's efforts to encourage them from giving up the matter entirely: Poor man, he suffered the same hardships and fatigue they did, and was equally exposed. At 7 o'clock this evening shipped a heavy sea, which broke our tiller; we had not another to replace it, nor could we repair the old one, so that we were now drove to the necessity of letting our vessel go as she pleased, and the storm more violent than ever, and continued so until Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, when it abated. Strange to tell, our vessel all that night made as good weather without a tiller as she had done any part of the storm. We had only eight gallons of water left when the hurricane ceased. The next day (Friday) we fell in with the ship Andalusia, Capt. Kennedy, of London, who kindly supplied us with that very necessary article, and took us in tow as far as the capes, where we parted, he being bound for the river Potowmack, and we for this port, it being the most convenient to get our damages repaired. We expect to be at sea again in a week from this. When we made the coast, we saw a great many wrecks; it has made dreadful havoc among the shipping here: I hope the Delaware has escaped its effects. Considering the hardships we have undergone, we are in tolerable health; my hands are a little swelled, which renders writing painful. You will no doubt excuse this scrawl; indeed if it had not been for the good behaviour of the Fox, and the judicious and excellent conduct of her Master, I am certain I never should have had an opportunity of addressing you. An account is just arrived, that a Spanish ship, with 4000 barrels of flour on board, from Baltimore for the Mississippi, or New-Orleans, was wrecked on Cape Charles, and the crew, consisting of 30 people, all perished."

It is with singular pleasure that we announce to the public the appointment of a gentleman of the Rev. Mr. Hutchings's literary attainments and excellent character, as the head of a seminary established for the purpose of extending education among the ladies. We hear that he intends to take charge of the Academy in a few days.

At a meeting of the Visitors of the Young Ladies' Academy in Philadelphia, a letter was received from Mr. Andrew Brown, resigning the charge of the institution.

Resolved, That the said resignation be accepted.

Resolved further, unanimously, That the Board entertain a high sense of the abilities of Mr. Andrew Brown, as an instructor of youth, and take this opportuntiy of conveying to him their thanks for his industry, fidelity and zeal, in discharging the duties of Principal of said Academy.

Signed by Order of the Board,

WILLIAM WHITE, President.

August 6th, 1788.

At a meeting of the Visitors of the said Academy, the Rev. Mr. James Hutchings, of Lancaster, was unanimously elected Principal of the Academy.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published.

Extract from the Minutes,

ATTEST. J. SWANWICK, Secretary.

August 14th, 1788.

On Wednesday morning last departed this life, in the sixty-second year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH BAYNTON, Relict of the late JOHN BAYNTON, senior, Esquire, of this city; and on Thursday her remains were interred in Christ-church grave yard, attended by a large and respectable number of citizens.---

Of this amiable woman it may be truly said, that she was exemplary in all the relations and duties of domestic life.---Heaven had bestowed upon her an uncommon portion of that meek and quiet spirit which is the fairest ornament of the female character---The law of kindness dwelt perpetually upon her lips.---It pleased God to visit her in her journey through life with many afflictions, all of which she bore with resignation, and finally submitted to the stroke of death with the hope and fortitude of a christian.

Northampton, July 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 1st day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Jacob Strowd, in Lower Smithfield township, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Lower Smithfield township, bounded by land of Solomon Bunnell, Robert Hannas, William Jeans and others, containing 194 acres and 68 perches and the usual allowance, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Samuel Seely, deceased, and to be sold, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton, July 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain large tract of land, situate on the main branch of Legheighwexen, known by the name of the orchard tract, bounded on the east by the Proprietaries and by land now or late of Samuel Seely, on the south by land late of Doctor Smith, Jonas Seely, Conrad Geest, and by vacant land, on the west by vacant and by land lately surveyed for James Wilson and Robert Hooper, Esquires, and on the north by vacant land and by land now or lately of Jacob Shoemaker, containing 8373 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Jonas Seely, deceased, and to be sold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton, July 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain messuage, grist-mill, saw-mill and tract of land, situate in Upper Smithfield township, bounded by land of Morgan Ducke, Joseph Sulle and others, containing 100 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Bezaleel Seely, and to be sold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

WHEREAS an alias Supœna has issued, directed to me, the Sheriff of Dauphin county, from the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a certain bill presented to the same court by *Joseph Wright*, against *Catharine Wright*, the wife of said Joseph, for a divorce, upon a suggestion of adultery and other misbehaviour; by which said Supœna I was commanded to summon the said Catharine Wright to appear before the Justices of said Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, to answer the premises.

These are therefore to notify the said Wright, to be and appear at the return of the said writ, to answer as aforesaid. † 5 w.

August 18, 1788. ANTHONY KELKER, Sheriff.

RAN away on Tuesday, the 5th August, instant, from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Maryland, a likely bright Mulatto Lad, named Damon, 21 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slender and active, and well acquainted with the business of waiting in a house, to which he has been always used; he went off in an Oznabrigs shirt, trowsers and waistcoat, but as he is well supplied with a variety of clothing it is impossible to say how he may be dressed; is extreamly artful, much address must be used in taking, and great care in securing him when taken, otherwise he will certainly make his escape. He has been learning to read, and has succeeded in a small degree; has a scar on one of his legs, but it is not remembered which, occasioned by a scald or a burn. He will very probably change his name, and likely may assume the name of Mat or Matthias, as he was called by that name when a child. He may also have got a pass, as he is capable of any fraud of that sort. He has lately become very fond of strong liquor, and may now possibly indulge himself in it. Whoever will apprehend the said slave, and secure him in such a manner that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive a reward of *One Shilling a Mile* for every mile he may have got from home, and shall be generously rewarded if brought home and delivered to ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, jun.

Maryland, Talbot county, August 12, 1788 c 6 m

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lower Salford township, Montgomery county, on the 11th instant, an apprentice, named JAMES M'COLLISTER, bound to learn the shoemakers trade, about 22 years of age, country born, of an Irish descent, but brought up amongst the Germans, and speaks broken English, a thick well set fellow, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has black hair, much pitted with the small pox, and when walking sticks out his breast and walks very straight; had on when he went away, a felt hat hat almost new, a red cloth coat with japanned buttons, snuff coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, pale blue woollen stockings, and old shoes, with steel plated buckles. Whoever apprehends said apprentice, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM TENNIS.

State of New-Jersey, Cumberland county, August 11, 1788.

WAS taken up and committed to the gaol of this county on the 7th inst. a Negroe man, supposed to be a slave, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and from appearance between 20 and 25 years of age; he is a well made likely fellow, and can speak no English; said negroe landed on the beach, somewhere not far above Egg-island, and is supposed from his dialect to have left some Spanish vessel passing up or down the Delaware. Any person owning said negroe, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the subscriber, within six weeks from the date hereof. Should no claim be made within that time he will be discharged from imprisonment.

¶ JOS. BUCK, Sheriff.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, some time in April last, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about five years old, paces and trots, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 19, 1788. ¶ SAMUEL SPENCER.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be a Meeting of the "*Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America*," in the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey, on the 30th day of September next, being the first Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael. BENJAMIN MOORE, *Secretary.*

New-York, August 6, 1788.

This day is published, by M. CAREY,

In *Second* near *Chesnut-street*,

(*Price* A QUARTER DOLLAR,)

The *American Museum*,

For *July*, 1788, (being the first number of volume four.)

Such Ladies and Gentlemen as have not had an opportunity of inspecting this work, are respectfully referred, for its character, to the following extracts of letters:

From his Excellency General Washington, to the printer of the American Museum.

SIR, Mount Vernon, June 25, 1788.

I BELIEVE the American Museum has met with extensive, I may say, with universal approbation from competent judges: for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to disseminate political, agricultural, philosophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been *uniformly conducted with taste, attention, and propriety*. If to these important objects be superadded the more immediate design, of rescuing public documents from oblivion---I will venture to pronounce, as my sentiment, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, OR ONE MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT.

From the Honorable John Dickinson, Esquire.

WITH very great pleasure I have observed that *it* [the American Museum] *has been conducted in a manner highly deserving encouragement*. As I do not doubt but it will be continued with the same *diligence, prudence and zeal, for advancing the welfare of these states*, that have hitherto *so eminently distinguished its direction*, I fervently wish, and firmly trust that a generous and enlightened people will justly estimate the merits of a work carried on with such a variety of exertions, and such a fidelity of intentions for the public good.

From his Excellency William Livingston, Esquire, Governor of New-Jersey.

PERUSING one of your *Museums* lent me by a friend, I hesitated not a moment to subscribe for the work. Since that, I have read all the preceding numbers, and can say, without flattery, (which I always detested) that *it far exceeds, in my opinion, every attempt of the kind, which from any other American press ever came to my hands*.

How familiar soever many of those *fugitive pieces*, with the collection and republication of which you periodically oblige the public, may be to those of the present generation who have seen them before, they will to posterity be undoubtedly extremely entertaining, and I presume that good printers, like good painters, mean to *delinate for eternity*. The succeeding age will, with the keenest avidity, search for every thing that has been written, some time previous to, and during the whole countinuance of that memorable conflict, which, by the blessing of God, finally terminated in one of the greatest revolutions recorded in history.

The *repository* will also be of *singular use to future historians and annalists*, by your collection and preservation of such public documents, as would otherwise, in all probability, be swallowed up in the abyss of oblivion. Nor will the present generation reap an inconsiderable benefit from those *original* pieces, that are calculated to diffuse political, agricultural and philosophical knowledge. Thus much as to my sentiments respecting the *utility* of your undertaking. Relative to its *execution*, I think *it has hitherto been conducted with great taste, prudence, accuracy and judgment*; and will, if continued with the *same assiduity and skill*, be essentially conducive to public emolument. As such undertakings ought in my opinion to be encouraged by every lover of his country, I sincerely wish you good success in your laudable enterprize.

From Benjamin Rush, M. D. to the same.

SIR,

I CHEARFULLY concur, in adding the testimony of my name in favor of the usefulness of your Museum, together with my best wishes for its extensive circulation, while it *continues to be* the vehicle of essays that are calculated to advance the *interests of science and virtue, and of the agriculture---manufactures---and national government of the United States*.

From, sir, your humble servant,

Wednesday, July 30, 1788. BENJAMIN RUSH.

WE, whose names are hereunto subscribed, having carefully considered the object and tendency of the American Museum, published by Mr. Mathew Carey, of Philadelphia, are of opinion that it is a very useful work, calculated to disseminate literary, political, historical, agricultural, and other valuable information, in a very advantageous manner, and to a great extent, and more especially to preserve interesting documents from oblivion. We therefore chearfully recommend it to the patronage and protection of the public in general,

EZRA STILES, D. D. L. L. D.
President of Yale college.
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Judge of admiralty for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM WHITE, D. D.
bishop of the protestant episcopal church in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
JOHN EWING, D. D.
Provost of the university of Pennsylvania.
SAMUEL MAGAW, D. D.
Vice-provost of the university of Pennsylvania.
TENCH COXE.
JOHN ANDREWS, D. D.
Principal of the academy of the protestant episcopal church, in the city of Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the American Museum, are received by Mr. Been, New-Haven; Mr. Allen, New-York; Mr. Kollock, Elizabeth-town; Mr. Arnet, New-Brunswick; Mr. Singer, Trenton; all the principal booksellers in Philadelphia; Mr. Goddard, Baltimore; Mr. Green, Annapolis; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. M'Lean, Norfolk; Mr. Grammer, Petersburg; Mr. Richards, Alexandria; Mr. Spotswood, and Mr. Bowen, Charleston; and Mr. Johnson, Savannah.

Those Printers of news-papers, throughout the United States, who are patrons of literature, and are disposed to oblige a brother *Typo*, are requested to insert the above in their respective news-papers, as long as may be convenient. Should any opportunity offer, of repaying the compliment, the Printer of the American Museum will chearfully embrace it.

*** The subscription in Philadelphia is eighteen shillings per annum; other places two dollars and a half.

Darby township, August 9, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HAYES, Millwright, late of Darby township, Chester county, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers, living in said township, as they certainly will take the most effectual method for the recovery of the debts due to said estate, if this request is not complied with; and all persons who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order for settlement.

RICHARD HAYES, } Administrators.
NATHAN HAYES, }

¶

Philadelphia, August 6, 1788.

RAN away, on the second instant, from the subscriber, an Irish servant lad, named *William Kirkpotrick*, about 18 years of age, down look, round shoulders, stammers in his speech, fond of liquor, and very quarrelsome; had on when he went away, a new linen shirt, short Jane coat, black sattin waist coat and Jane breeches, new shoes, with plated buckles, and an old round beaver hat. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to his master, shall have SIX PENCE reward, and reasonable charges, paid by § PETER HEISLER.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the township of Willinborough, county of Burlington, in New-Jersey, on the night of the 9th instant, a Dutch servant man, named John Casper Eliot, a shoemaker; he is about five feet 10 inches high, square and straight built, with short flaxen hair, light blue eyes, a remarkable cast in one of them, has imprinted in the skin with indian-ink, between the elbow and wrist of each arm, images and letters; had on when he went away, a lead coloured coatee with a stand up collar, wooden buttons, white twisted flannel waistcoat double breasted, jean breeches patched on the knees, white thread stockings, old shoes, new felt hat, and a pair of tow trowsers. Whoever secures said runaway, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ WILLIAM RIDGWAY.

N. B. He is fond of strong drink, and is supposed to be in or near the city of Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE stone House, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any person inclining to rent the above described premises, by applying to the subscriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marshall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Imported in the Pigou, from London, Grange, Liverpool, and Joanna, from Glasgow, by, and for sale at

John and James Olden's *Store*,

In Second, between Market and Chesnut-streets,

A large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of

IRISH Linens,
Checks,
Printed Cottons,
Jeans and Fustians,
Thread and Cotton Hose,
Velverets and Corduroys,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Morcens and Durants,
Wide & narrow bindings,
4-4 and 4 lb. Pins,
Russia Sheetings,
Scotch and German Osnabrigs,
German Lawns,
Plain Kentings,
Scotch Threads, from No. 6 to 50.
Coloured Threads, No. 8, 10 & 12.
Haerlem Lace, No. 9 to 12.
Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Black Sattin and Paduasoy Ribbons,
Metal Buttons,
Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs,
Barlow and spotted handled Knives,
Knives and Forks,

Together with a large collection of plain and ornamental Looking Glasses, common and in grain Scotch Carpets and Carpeting, Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead, Copper in Sheets, Shot of all sizes, Russia Hogs Bristles, 7 by 9 Window Glass, Sheet Iron, Tin, No. 1 and 2, red Lead, white Lead, dry and ground in oil, yellow Oaker, Spanish brown, Prussian blue, Stone Oaker, Venetian red, Patent yellow, Vermillion, London and Bristol Pewter, Crowley's Steel, &c. 6 w.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on or about the 24th April last, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 25. 1788. † WILLIAM THOMAS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Paper-maker.

A PERSON who compleatly understands his business, can be well recommended for his sobriety and industry, will meet with good encouragement by applying to *James Muir*, book-binder, in Pewter-Plater alley, Philadelphia, Mr. *Shepard Kollock*, printer, Elizabeth-town, New-Jersey, or Mr. *Robert Hodge*, bookseller, New-York.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1788.

NOTICE.

THE Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction, on the application of the subscriber and other Executors of WILLIAM NEILL, deceased, against THOMAS M'INTIRE, and ISABELLA his wife, Executrix of said William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding any sum or sums of money due to the estate of the said William Neill, from any person or persons whatsoever.

These are therefore to *Give Notice* to all and every person and persons indebted to the estate of William Neill, deceased, not to pay, or in any manner settle or adjust the respective claims against them with the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife, or either of them, as such payments or settlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the subscriber again for the same, the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife having at this time no authority to interfere or meddle with the personal estate of the testator.

HERCULES COURTNEY, Acting
c 8 w Executor of William Neill.

To be Exchanged.

LANDS of the first quality,

ON the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, for improved FARMS in Pensylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware. Enquire of JESSE DEWEES, and Co. at their office, at the sign of the Bear, in Market-street.

To the respectable *Freemen Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the honor done me at the last general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, soliciting at the same time, for the continuance of your suffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which shall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM WILL.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

for the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your suffrages the two last Elections, in placing me so high on the return with the present Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by,

Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant.
JAMES ASH.

IF RICE HUGHES, of Clagin, in the island of Anglesea, who took passage for Philadelphia in 1768, be still living, and will apply to the printers hereof, he may hear of something greatly to his advantage.

Wanted Immediately,

A SINGLE Man, who compleatly understands the Malting and Brewing Business, can be well recommended for his sobriety and industry, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, in the city of Burlington. † GEORGE PAINTER.

Burlington, August 1, 1788.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, July 30, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Post is now established between this city and Pittsburg, by the rout of Lancaster, York-town, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Bedford and Greensberry.

The times of his arrival and setting out are as follow, viz. He will arrive on Tuesday, the fifth of next month, and set out on the next day (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock and continue so to do *every other week*, until the first of November.

JAMES BRYSON, P. M.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the premises, on Thursday the 21st day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Lower Dublin and county of Philadelphia, containing about 193 acres, 20 acres thereof is woodland, and about 15 of meadow, the remainder good plough land; a log messuage and a stone kitchen, with a good log barn, a good orchard with a variety of excellent fruit, are on the premises; adjoining land of Edward Duffield, Jacob Stuce, James Cooper, William Pollard, Esq; and others. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Ashton, late deceased, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Traquair *and* Miller,

STONE-CUTTERS *and* BUILDERS,
PHILADELPHIA,

DESIRE to return thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the liberal encouragement they have given them in the line of their business, and hope, by industry, attention and moderate charges, to merit the continuance of their favors. They beg leave to inform, that they have moved their Stone Yard to the north-east corner of Market and Tenth-streets, where they have for sale, on the shortest notice, monuments, tombs, headstones, chimney-pieces, slabs, cellar-door jams, platforms, steps, window-heads and sills.

Stone-work in general done in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

*** Orders from the country punctually answered.

Muhlenberg and *Lawersswyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-house (late David Shaffer's, deceased) on the west side of Second street, about midway between Arch and Race-streets,

Loaf, *Lump* and *Muscovado* SUGARS;
Also Sugar-house MELASSES.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788. 2 m.

Good Burr Mill Stones,

MADE and SOLD, at

Daniel Byrnes & Sons Store,

On the north side of South-street, on the Wharff.

AS Daniel Byrnes has been upwards of thirty years in the Milling Business, and in the use of Burr Mill Stones, it may reasonably be supposed he has by this time some judgment of the quality of such stones, therefore those who apply to them may depend on bring supplied with stones of the best quality, and such as will suit the part of the country they live in. ‖ 8w.

Philadelphia, 24th Seventh Month, 1788.

Just Published, and to be Sold, by

Zachariah Poulson, *jun.* Printer,

On the west side of *Fourth-street*, between *Market* and *Arch-streets*, and by most of the BOOKSELLERS in the city, (Price 1/6)

An Essay *on* Marriage;

OR,

The Lawfulness of Divorce,

In certain cases, considered.

Addressed to the Feelings of Mankind.

THE Author having seen a paragraph in a late News-paper, relative to a woman in Philadelphia who had destroyed herself on account of some infelicity in Marriage, and believing there may be many who are extremely wretched by unhappy Marriages, has been induced to show the necessity of *divorce* in such cases, in order to prevent the disagreeable consequences that often result from them.

Roman History.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1788.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

The HISTORY of the DECLINE and FALL of the ROMAM EMPIRE.

By EDWARD GIBBON, Esquire.

The first part of this valuable, important, and very elegant work, comprehending the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire in the west, in three quarto or six octavo volumes, has been some years in the possession of the public.---The uncommon reception it has met with, and the extraordinary encomiums bestowed upon it, sufficiently speak the very high degree of estimation in which it is deservedly held, and the earnest desire of the public to possess the Continuation. This Continuation is now published in London in three additional quarto volumes, which complete the work, and connect the ancient and modern history of the world.

It is proposed to print the work on very fine paper, with a beautiful type, on the following terms.

I. IT is computed the whole will be comprised in Eight large Octavo volumes, each volume to contain about five hundred pages, at the price of *Two Spanish Milled Dollars* for each volume, handsomely bound, gilt and lettered. With volume first will be given an elegant head of the Author, and all the Maps in the course of the work.

II. Subscribers to pay *One Dollar* each at subscription, to enable the publisher to go forward with the undertaking, for which they are to have a receipt and obligation from the publisher to repay the money, if a sufficient number of subscribers do not offer for the work to go on.

III. The volumes are to be delivered in the order in which they are published, bound so as to match the preceding volumes. Subscribers to pay *Two Dollars* on the delivery of each volume, except the last, for which only *One Dollar* will be paid.

IV. To accommodate such as may be already provided with the former part of the work, (printed in London in three quarto volumes, and in London and Dublin in six octavo volumes) a subscription is also open for the four last volumes, (being the Continuation) to complete sets, at *Two French Crowns* per volume; the price of the first volume to be paid on subscribing, and the price of the second at the delivery of the first, &c.

V. Subscribers for twelve copies shall have the thirteenth *gratis*, and booksellers the usual allowance.

*** Those who wish to encourage this undertaking will please to forward their subscriptions, as expeditiously as possible, to THOMAS DOBSON, the publisher, at the STONE HOUSE, in in Second-street, Philadelphia, that the number of copies to be struck off may be ascertained, as the work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number are subscribed for. 6w.

Burns's Poems.

Philadelphia. 7th July, 1788.

Just Published, and to be Sold at

Peter Stewart's *Printing-Office*,

The west side of *Second-street*, the ninth door above *Chestnut street*, and by most of the Booksellers in the city.

(In one neat pocket volume, price only *six shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered,---altho' the Edinburgh copy sold for six shillings sterling in blue boards.)

Poems, *chiefly in the Scottish Dialect*.

By ROBERT BURNS, the celebrated Ayrshire ploughman.

THE peculiar merit of this work is sufficiently evinced by the very numerous list of subscribers prefixed to the Edinburgh edition, (there being not less than sixteen hundred,) among whom appear many of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.

A number of the pieces have been presented to the notice of the public, through the channel of the news-papers of this and some other states, viz.----*Man was made to mourn. The Cotter's Saturday Night. Invocation to Ruin. Despondency, an Ode*, &c. &c. which have been universally admired.

Philadelphia and Baltimore

Regular LAND STAGES.

THE Proprietors having supplied the line with good and comfortable carriages and able horses, respectfully inform the public, that their Stage-Coaches will start from the Stage-Office, near Mr. James Thompson's, the sign of the old Indian Queen, in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, and the Stage-Office at Captain Phillips's, in Baltimore town, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock, and will proceed with such expedition as to arrive in Philadelphia and Baltimore the ensuing days, either to breakfast or dine. A Chester-town, or Eastern-shore Stage, will also start from the above Stage-office on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock, will proceed to Warwick that night, and breakfast next day at Chester-town, if the passengers choose---The Stage will leave Mr. Williams's, in Chester-town, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at half past eight o'clock, will lodge at Wilmington, and early next morning proceed to Philadelphia. The price for a passenger

From Philadelphia to Baltimore,	£0	17 6
From ditto to Chester, -	0	4 2
From ditto to Wilmington, -	0	6 8
From ditto to the Head of Elk,	0	10 0
From ditto to Chester-town, -	1	2 6

The same for 150lb. of baggage, &c. Each passenger allowed 14lb. of baggage free. The two different Stages starting from Philadelphia at different hours, will make it convenient for way passengers, who may have their choice of the early or late Stage, and in case of missing the first Stage they can have a seat in the second. The Proprietors flatter themselves that their present system of running, and the very moderate price, will give this line of Stages a particular claim to the patronage of the public.

WILLIAM KERLIN,
GABRIEL P. VAN HORN,
MATHIAS KERLIN, jun.
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
ROBERT HODGSON,

July 26, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a Dutch servant Lad, about 13 years of Age, fit for house or farmers work; he is a good lad, and sold for no fault, but his master has no employ for him at present. The freight will be eleven Guineas; dry or wet goods will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printers.

July 29, 1788. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.